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GROMYKO MEETS WITH SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP

PM021509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting With Representatives of the Socialist International"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a meeting in the Kremlin 1 June with a delegation of the Socialist International's Consultative Council on Disarmament headed by Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the council, who is vice chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Party and foreign minister of Finland.

The delegation includes representatives of the leadership of parties belonging to the Socialist International from Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Senegal, Finland, the FRG, France, Switzerland, and Japan.

During the talks K. Sorsa announced that this delegation had visited the United States, where it met with Vice President G. Bush and Secretary of State G. Shultz to ascertain the U.S. Administration's current approaches to the disarmament problem.

A.A. Gromyko remarked that the Soviet Union is open to talks. Unfortunately, there has not yet been a U.S. response to the Soviet disarmament proposals. I would like to express the hope that common sense and awareness of responsibility to all peoples will prevail and that obstacles in the way of an agreement will be removed.

The development of international relations is now at a crucial juncture. A very acute question arises most clearly: Will mankind at last take the path of eliminating corresponding classes of nuclear arms and achieve a radical improvement in the international climate, or will the momentum of the insane fueling of tension in the world and of the spread of the arms race into space prevail?

In our time actions aimed at strengthening peace on the part of all political forces and all parties and organizations opposed to war are more important than ever. It seems to us that social democracy also has at its disposal a great potential for positively influencing the course of world events.

It is no coincidence that now that mountains of nuclear weapons, figuratively speaking, have been piled up in the world, people -- even those adhering to a different ideology and way of life -- strive instinctively, you might say, to join hands and together erect an insuperable barrier toward the nuclear abyss. Everything progressive in the world, the entire force of human genius and common sense, and awareness of the peoples' common responsibility for the future make political parties and public organizations pool their efforts and use their influence to make a turn toward peace and a peaceful future for mankind. Precisely this policy is expressed by the Soviet Union's proposals submitted on our state's behalf by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for consideration by the U.S. Administration.

There was also an exchange of opinions on the problem of conventional arms.

We welcome, A.A. Gromyko emphasized, the progressive movement in the development of contacts and dialogue between the parties and organizations of the Socialist International, in whose name your delegation speaks, and the CPSU.

The Soviet people, young and old, being devoted to the cause of peace and friendship with all peoples, will remain true to their promise to do everything in their power to ensure peace reigns throughout the world.

The sides discussed specific aspects of the problem of verifying disarmament. A.A. Gromyko declared that it would be impossible to find another state which upholds as resolutely as the USSR the positions of effective verification not in words but in practice.

Soviet foreign policy is the direct continuation of domestic policy. This latest visit to Moscow by a Socialist International delegation is taking place at the time of a sharp, strong intensification of the process of renewing all aspects of the life of Soviet society, which has been given the name "perestroyka."

Describing its aspects, A.A. Gromyko remarked that there is a dialectical interconnection between the radical transformation of the economy and the deepening of socialist democratism. It is of key significance now to complete the shaping of an integral system for managing the country's economy.

The international aspect of restructuring was later emphasized. This course reflects the Soviet state's love of peace. By proclaiming it, socialism has, as it were, invited the other social system to peaceful, only peaceful competition. Such competition will benefit all mankind.

The policy of restructuring confirms the USSR's reliability as a partner in the system of international relations. This partner builds its policy on a long-term basis, demonstrates its peaceful nature in practice, and firmly asserts it. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries repeatedly advance initiatives whose realization would help to remove the threat of war hanging over mankind. The elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, as the USSR proposes, would make a very fine and precious gift for mankind in the new century.

The attention of the Socialist International's representatives was drawn to the results of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference, which has just ended in Berlin, and to the ideas and initiatives advanced there, particularly to these states' military doctrine, which is of a defensive nature.

A.A. Gromyko answered the delegation members' questions.

In conclusion K. Sorsa gave an assurance that the Socialist International's Consultative Council on Disarmament will continue its activity in the name of peace. He emphasized that the Socialist International's Consultative Council, like the Socialist International itself, supports the peaceful thrust of the Soviet Union's proposals.

A.A. Gromyko wished all the members of this council present at the talks success in their work, which meets the interests of international security.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.E. Voss, V.V. Zagladin, and V.P. Orlov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; T.N. Menteshashvili and Ye.M. Primakov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; N.F. Rubtsov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and USSR deputy foreign minister V.F. Petrovskiy participated in the meeting.

Finland's Sorsa Addresses Group

LD012038 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- A press conference of a delegation of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International on Disarmament was held here today.

Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the council, vice-chairman of the Socialist International, chairman of the Social Democratic Party and minister of foreign affairs of Finland, said at the press conference that their visit to Moscow was taking place at the time when real preconditions were taking shape for the reaching of large-scale agreements in the sphere of disarmament between the Soviet Union and the United States on intermediate-range nuclear missiles and shorter-range missiles in Europe. It should be pointed out, he continued, that the reaching of such an agreement would be a major contribution to ensuring a peaceful future of humanity. With all the difference in the existing approaches to some disarmament problems the objective of both sides is peace, and this is what really matters.

Socialist International Statement

PM051129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

["Joint Announcement for the Press": "Meetings with Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament"]

[Text] The Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament visited the Soviet Union 1-2 June 1987. The council comprises: K. Sorsa, vice chairman of the Socialist International, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, foreign minister of Finland, and chairman of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament; P. Vaananen, general secretary of the Socialist International; P. Vittorelli, secretary of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament and Italian Socialist Party expert on international security; Professor G. Kramer, [name as published], expert on disarmament of the Socialist Party of Austria board; L. Budtz, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark Foreign Policy Commission and parliamentary deputy; H. Hoschnik, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany board and parliamentary deputy; L. Kangas, secretary for international questions of the Finnish Social Democratic Party; Professor A. Rosas, disarmament and European security expert of the Finnish Social Democratic Party; J.-M. Boucheron, chairman of the French Socialist Party parliamentary group; D. Spring, parliamentary leader of the Irish Labour Party; Y. Seki [name as published], chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party parliamentary foreign policy commission; C. Tatebayashi, chief of the Japanese Socialist Party Central Committee international bureau; W. Kok, chairman of the Dutch Labor Party parliamentary group; D. Ka, minister, member of the Politburo, and national secretary for international relations of the Socialist Party of Senegal; L. Stampa, member of the Spanish Socialist Party committee for peace and security and councillor to the Spanish foreign minister; and Professor Zh. Zigler, [name as pubblished], member of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Sweitzerland.

The Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament delegation was received by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committe Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

There was a detailed exchange of opinions at the CPSU Central Committee between the Consultative Council's members and A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the meeting were G.A. Arbatov and V.V. Zagladin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Ye.M. Primakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU International Department, and also the following experts: Yu.A. Zhilin, leader of a group of consultants of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a USSR Defense Ministry directorate; and Yu.A. Krasin, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences.

During the meetings and conversations, the Consultative Council members described the Socialist International's recent actions in support of disarmament, paying special attention to the resolution on disarmament adopted at the Socialist International Council session in Rome on 8-9 April 1987.

The Consultative Council representatives stressed that in view of the deadlock in control in the eighties it is vitally necessary to use every opportunity to achieve progress, just as the week before in Washington they issued an urgent appeal to all sides to help achieve the accords which were within each in Reykjavik.

The Socialist International welcomes the readiness now being shown by both sides to reach a separate agreement on medium-range missiles on the basis of the "zero option" in Europe. When concluding an agreement on medium-range missiles it is also necessary to consider the operational and tactical nuclear facilities sited in Europe. It is necessary in the near future to resolve the problem of inequality in conventional armaments and also in tactical nuclear forces and battlefield nuclear facilities.

The Consulative Council's respresentatives expressed the view that the conventional arms talks should be conducted within the CSCE framework to ensure that all the conference member states have an opportunity to influence the solution of questions affecting the security of all. Talks can be held directly between the military alliances within that framework.

The Socialist International urges the U.S. and Soviet governments to refrain from the development, testing, and deployment of new antimissile and space armaments. Both sides should adhere strictly to the ABM Treaty, which prohibits the development and testing of all ABM facilities with the exception of certain ground-based systems. The two sides must jointly fix the boundary between research and development.

The CPSU Central Committee representatives pointed out that the Soviet Union holds to that view and noted that it is now up to the United States to act. International public opinion is becoming increasingly aware that there must be no delay in resolving the concrete issues of preventing nuclear catastrophe. At the same time, unfortunately, there is no reason to overestimate the improvements that have been noticed. The world situation remains grave and complex. The fact remains that real agreements on arms limitation have not been achieved yet.

The Consultative Council members were given a detailed account of the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin and the new ideas and initiatives put forward there.

The Soviet side noted that the question of USSR and U.S. medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe is the one on which most progress has been made and which is most ready for practical solution. It can and must be resolved here on the basis of the "zero option."

The hope was expressed that the solution of the medium-range missile problem will be followed by a succession of other decisions, first and foremost the 50-percent reduction of USSR and U.S. strategic offensive armaments, with the guarantee, of course, that weapons will not be sited in space.

The Soviet side's representatives, like the Consultative Council delegation, opposed the transfer of the arms race to space and advocated the strict observance and strengthening of the ABM Treaty. It is very important to retain the terms of this treaty, which prohibits the development, testing, and siting of all other ABM systems in addition to those on which accord has already been reached.

The Soviet Union considers it a priority to achieve the earliest possible reduction of conventional armaments in Europe and sees this as an important step toward improving the political climate here and making progress toward disarmament. It supports the idea of creating a corridor free of nuclear weapons in Central Europe.

The Soviet viewpoint on problems of security in Asia and the search for ways to eliminate nuclear weapons there was outlined at the meeting. It was stressed that the Soviet approach to these problems is essentially the same as the approach to Europe. The two dimensions of USSR policy -- Europe and Asia -- are links in the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

The UN General Assembly's third special session, to be held in 1988, should make a great contribution to the development of broad democratic dialogue on the basis of security for all. The Soviet side stressed that the session is expected to link the goals of present and future disarmament with the prospects for achieving a nonnuclear world and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

A.F. Dobrynin conveyed friendly greetings and wishes for success to the members of the Socialist International Consultative Council on disarmament from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the meetings and conversations which had taken place and their readiness to continue developing contacts and dialogue.

WARSAW PACT DOCUMENT ON NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

PM101153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report on the document adopted at the 28-29 May Berlin Conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee: "On Overcoming Underdevelopment and Establishing a New International Economic Order"]

1. Attesting to the further deterioration of the world economic situation and the preservation of international tension and taking into account the disastrous state of the economy of the developing countries, the Warsaw Treaty member states thoroughly studied problems of overcoming those countries' underdevelopment, causes of the absence of progress in establishing a new international economic order and ways of resolving these problems.

Being deeply convinced the development problems are closely interconnected with questions of strengthening peace and international security, including economic security, and disarmament, the Warsaw Treaty member states note the international situation has not so far favored the improvement of international economic relations and the normal socioeconomic development of all countries, especially developing ones.

International tensions have seriously grown over the recent years as a result of the escalation of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, the course toward confrontation pursued by imperialist quarters, especially U.S., their striving toward military superiority, position-of-strength policy, "neoglobalism," interference in internal affairs, encroachment on national independence and sovereignty of states, direct military provocations against developing countries.

All countries, irrespective of their size or differences in socio-economic systems, are called upon to play their part in the search for realistic solutions that could reverse and end the nuclear arms race and reduce world tensions.

The Warsaw Treaty member states believe practical steps to reduce arms and bring about disarmament should be an indispensable condition of preserving peace, improving the international situation and successfully solving the acute economic problems confronting mankind.

Realizing a program for reducing and completely eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century, which has been put forward by the USSR and supported by all other countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty, preventing an arms race in outer space, putting an end to nuclear testing, and implementing a program for cutting back armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, which has been suggested by the Warsaw Treaty member states in their Budapest address to the NATO member states and all European countries, as well as other initiatives by the socialist nations reflecting their comprehensive approach to the issues of disarmament would make it possible over a short time to achieve a positive breakthrough in international affairs and provide a reliable basis for the further social and economic progress of all countries, including developing ones.

Proceeding from the fact that there is a close relationshiop between disarmament and development and that only disarmament can release vast additional resources for overcoming economic backwardness, the Warsaw Treaty member states stand with all resoluteness for concrete measures in the field of disarmament to be accompanied by corresponding cuts in military spending.

The material, financial, human and scientific resources released in this way should be used to expedite the economic and social progress of the corresponding countries as well as to abolish economic backwardness in various parts of the world.

Each step toward limiting arms and promoting disarmament, in particular that of eliminating nuclear arms, should result in the release of additional funds for development.

Much significance belongs in this connection to the holding in keeping with a UN decision of an international conference on the relationship between the cause of disarmament and development. This conference should promote the cause of disarmament, the removal of the threat of nuclear war and the development of all countries.

2. Reaffirming their position on overcoming underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, which has been recorded in the declaration "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" and other documents of the economic conference of the CEMA member countries at summit level in June 1984 as well as in subsequent joint documents, the Warsaw Treaty member states declare their support for the charter of economic rights and duties of states, the declaration and program of action for establishing new international economic order and the Harare economic declaration of nonaligned countries and call for realizing these documents in practice.

Advancing a concept for international economic security, the Warsaw Treaty member states proceed from the fact that it does not replace the fundamental decisions and documents already adopted by the UN General Assembly on the issues of rebuilding international economic relations and establishing a new international economic order.

It is called upon to provide an impetus for the search for common elements in different approaches to resolving world economic problems and strengthening trust in international economic relations.

The Warsaw Treaty member states analyzed measures that would secure improvements in the international economic situation, the restructuring of international economic relations on an equal and democratic basis and the establishing of a new international economic order with a view toward ensuring equal economic security for all states, guarantee the fast progress of all countries, especially developing ones, and facilitate broad access to the achievements of modern science and technology.

3. The Warsaw Treaty member states believe underdevelopment is a result of the colonial exploitation to which developing countries were subjected for a long time. The emergence after the World War II of new independent states was a process of special significance to the free and independent development of peoples that had been under colonial domination.

Many of those states continue to be subjected to exploitation in its neocolonialist forms at present as well, which has led and is leading to the worsening of their position in their position in social and economic terms. At present the system of imperialism continues to exist in a large measure due to the plundering of developing countries and their most ruthless exploitation.

Transnational monopolies and financial capital have stepped up the exploitation of developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America especially over recent years, putting on them the brunt of the world economic crisis and thereby slowing down their social and economic development.

The continuing currency-and-finance crisis, the policy of high lending rates, the outflow of financial and human resources from developing countries, and the unequal trading relations practiced by developed capitalist countries are among the main reasons behind this situation.

The stands of industrialized capitalist states demonstrate a continued policy of preserving the dominant positions of financial capital and imperialism and disregard for the interests of other peoples, particularly those of developing countries.

At the same time the continued intensification of the arms race, including attempts to extend it to outer space, leads to the waste of enormous financial, material, human, scientific and technological resources that could otherwise be used to accelerate social and economic progress in all countries, in the first place developing ones.

4. The Warsaw Treaty member states believe that without taking decisive measures to prevent a further deterioration of the position of developing countries and overcome underdevelopment it is impossible to ensure economic and political stability and world peace.

There is an urgent need for fundamental changes in the manner of political thinking and international practice, a fair international division of labor, and the exercise of inalienable sovereignty over national natural resources.

Solutions to the sharp and complex problems of developing countries and to the issue of overcoming underdevelopment can only really be achieved through establishing a new international economic order and ensuring economic security for each state in the framework of a comprehensive system of international security.

5. Foreign debt at present has become one of the most acute problems for many countries, most notably developing ones. This problem is a heavy consequence of colonialism and neo-colonialism and at the same time a factor complicating international life. It has acquired a truly global nature, gone beyond economic frameworks and has obvious political connotations.

The exploitative credit policy of Western states and trading terms unfavorable for developing countries have made for the debt of developing countries, which exceeds $1 trillion. Payments for settling the debt at present devour up to one-fifth of the accumulation fund and up to one-third of the export revenues of developing countries. It is this policy that is to blame for the colossal growth of their foreign debt.

The relentless growth of the debt goes together with a general crisis in the international currency system. The use of the debt has become part of imperialism's strategy with regard to developing states. This debt is a direct consequence of the escalation of the arms race by the West.

There is a direct relationship between effectively resolving the problem of developing countries' foreign debt and establishing a new international economic order.

A radical solution to the debt problem is possible first of all along the lines of restructuring international economic relations on just principles and effecting disarmament for development purposes.

The Warsaw Treaty member states are for putting international currency-and-finance relations in order, for these relations not to be made a tool for political pressure and interference in internal affairs, and for a just settlement of the debt problem.

They view the problem of developing countries' debt as a comprehensive one both for its sources and for its economic, political and social consequences.

The Warsaw Treaty member states believe the foreign debt problem can only be solved by means of a global and fair settlement which would take into account the development interests of developing countries as well as the world economy's stable and harmonious development.

The Warsaw Treaty member states consider it essential to adopt a package of measures to limit the amounts of annual payments to meet foreign debt to such a share of the currency revenues as would not harm the interests of social and economic development, renounce protectionism, reduce interest rates on loans and credits, stabilize currency rates, rebuild the currency-and-finance system with account taken of the interests of all states, and democratize the financial institutions functioning within its framework.

When examining ways of settling foreign debt, including those of alleviating the debt burden of the lesser developed of developing countries, it could also be possible to consider other proposals put forward by socialist and developing countries and regional, public and financial organizations, which would lead to a global solution to this problem.

The Warsaw Treaty member states hold that the United Nations organization, in keeping with the resolutions of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, assume enhanced responsibility in the cause of global solution to the foreign debts issue.

Measures aimed at solving the debts problem should take into account the interconnection between indebtedness and development and envisage as one of the first steps the study of the problem at the United Nations.

6. It is necessary that arbitrariness and unlawful embargoes, boycotts, commercial, credit-lending and technological blockades, the use of economic contacts as an instrument of political pressure, discriminatory measures and practices, protectionist barriers and restrictions be removed from international economic relations with a view to radically improving international economic relations, including the position of the developing countries.

It is essential to make goods freely accessible to international markets, to establish a fair correlation between the prices of raw materials, farm products, and manufactures, an unimpeded access to advanced technologies and to the latest achievements of science and technology. It is also necessary that an active support be rendered to the developing countries in the training of national qualified personnel and that firm measures be taken to overcome brain drain.

The Warsaw Treaty member states support the work being conducted within the UN framework over a code of conduct of transnational corporations, the code called upon to assist the developing countries in establishing effective control over the activity of foreign capital in their economies.

7. The Warsaw Treaty member states, again reaffirming their principled stand concerning a strict observance of the right of each people to a free choice of socioeconomic system and way of development, support the process of final elimination of colonialism, and consider it their duty to actively pursue a policy of wide economic cooperation with all the developing countries on the basis of mutual benefit and complete equality with a view to solving big economic problems being encountered by those countries ensuring their economic and social progress, and overcoming underdevelopment, and to ensuring their economic and social progress.

Proceeding from the main directions of their foreign policy, they are ready to intensify economic cooperation in diverse forms with the developing countries on the basis of long-term agreements and programs which would take into account the resources and requirements of the national economies of interested countries and to add stability and perspective to economic relations between socialist and developing countries.

The Warsaw Treaty member states regard with understanding the elaboration of socioeconomic development programs by the developing countries on a regional and subregional basis, and are ready to cooperate, as much as they can afford, in the implementation of the programs with the economic organizations of the developing countries, including the agencies of the Nonaligned Movement.

8. Firmly coming out for wide cooperation with all countries of the world, the Warsaw Treaty member states hold that it is decisively important that each developing country increase its own efforts towards more intensive utilization of its material and manpower resources and the entire potential of the nation, and that the developing countries use to the maximum the available resources in their own interests on the basis of national socioeconomic development programs which would proceed from the priorities, requirements and specific possibilities of each country.

The historical experience of socialist countries attests to the fact that a real solution to the problem of overcoming underdevelopment requires taking a comprehensive approach to social and economic development, ensuring economic independence and shaping a rational structure of the national economy.

Establishing a state sector and other advanced forms of economic management and using planning methods facilitate accelerated social and economic development, greater national independence and effective counter-action to unfavorable external factors.

Establishing and developing an own scientific potential, including the training of qualified national personnel, is of much signficance to speeding the progress of developing countries.

The Warsaw Treaty member states are prepared to share with developing countries their experience of solving these key problems with account taken of the distinctive features and conditions of their national economies and plans and programs for social and economic development.

esolution of the problems facing developing countries would be facilitated by peration among them and their increased solidarity and unity. The member ll and fully support their rightful aspiration for this. Pooling the efforts ping countries is of growing significance to overcoming underdevelopment and ing their economic independence.

Warsaw Treaty member states will continue in their relations with developing to unswervingly observe the principles of respect for their national nce and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of force or using force, complete equality, respect for the national interests and right people to decide their destiny, mutual benefit, nondiscrimination, and red-nation treatment.

are their invariable solidarity with developing countries' desire to build up ional economic potentials and consolidate economic independence.

sidering the fact that overcoming underdevelopment -- an anachronism of our h directly affects two-thirds of the population of the planet -- and the n of global economic problems can only be made possible with the participation untries of the world, the Warsaw Treaty member states urge all countries, big , regardless of their social systems and levels of development, to unite their nd actively cooperate for achieving these goals.

w Treaty member states pointed to importance of holding concrete and effective hin UN frameworks with the involvement of all states with the aim of securing and fair resolution of the more important international economic problems.

ed again for convening a world forum at which it would be possible to discuss ckage the problems of achieving economic security, establishing a new onal economic order, developing trade and scientific and technological on, and removing everything encumbering world economic relations.

Warsaw Treaty member states reiterate their determination to help overcome lopment, establish a new international economic order and rebuild onal economic relations on a just and democratic basis, to take an active part national efforts toward these aims, and thus to make a contribution of their hieving economic stability and improving the international political climate.

ment was adopted at the 28-29 May Berlin Conference of the Warsaw Pact states' l Consultative Committee.

VORONTSOV TO VISIT IRAN, SHEVARDNADZE TO E. EUROPE

LD092137 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The first deputy head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Boris Pyadyshev, has spoken to Soviet and foreign newsmen at a briefing at the ministry's press center. Here are the highlights of some of the subjects he raised.

Boris Pyadyshev told the newsmen the Soviet Union was following closely the Western seven-nation summit in Venice. He described the first few reports from Venice as alarming -- especially alarming, he said, because the admininistration in Washington is trying to make the allies support its Persian Gulf policy. Pyadyshev said that if the United States got action in its threat and struck at Iran, the situation in the region might get out of control, which he said was fraught with a great risk.

Boris Pyadyshev said the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, was to visit the socialist nations in southeast Europe in the middle of the month. He will visit Bulgaria first and then Hungary and Yugoslavia. Those will be short, but packed schedule visits. Boris Pyadyshev called attention to the fact that this would be Eduard Shevardnadze's first official tour after the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee. It is natural, he said, the results of the conference will be discussed along with their significance for the work to reinforce world peace and security. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty nations are yet to receive a reply to what the Berlin conference proposed on the military doctrine, for instance, a question, Boris Pyadyshev said, was whether the NATO countries could bring themselvs to start a discussion of military doctrines. He wondered whether they are keeping silence because a comparison of doctrines would expose the NATO strategy of deterrence as offensive and aggressive.

Boris Pyadyshev told the newsmen that the first deputy Soviet foreign minister, Yuliy Vorontsov, would leave for Iran shortly for a visit at the invitation of the government. He said bilateral relations, the situation that obtained in the Persian Gulf Zone and other acute international problems were to be discussed. In a reply to a question, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Vorontsov was carrying no official messages from Soviet Leaders. [passage omitted]

Boris Pyadyshev said the Soviet Union had asked the Japanese Government if the Japanese side could ensure a situation fitting for the 4-day intergovernmental consultations on trade and economic issues to be held later this month. He said the query had been necessitated by the current unfriendly campaign in Japan. Japan, he noted, had been spreading inventions of all sorts concerning some of the Soviet Trade representatives and trying to make Japanese companies steer clear of broader business relations with their Soviet partners. This campaign, Boris Pyadyshev pointed out, may have negative consequences for trade and economic relations.

VENICE COMMUNIQUE CARRIES PROVISOS ON 'AIR PIRACY'

LD092038 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 9 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

President Reagan has signed once again the obligation and call to combat air piracy.

One of the sections of the joint communique of the summit conference of the seven major capitalist countries under way in Venice, and the annex to the communique deal precisely with this matter. They recall the Montreal Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation. The communique says that the summit -- countries reaffirm the principle established by relevant international conventions of trying for extraditing, according to those international conventions, those who have perpetrated acts of terrorism.

The communique says further that the leaders of the seven countries are jointly resolved that their governments shall apply international sanctions in cases where a country refuses extradition or prosecution of those who have committed offences described in the Montreal Convention.

The fact that the President of the United States put his signature to such provisions of the communique cannot but raise the question as to what is the United States record with regard to air pirates. The answer to this question is unabiguous: the United States prefers to give asylum to them. Hijackers father and son Brazinskas are staying in the USA to this day. They flew a Soviet passenger plane to Turkey in 1970. Using firearms, they shot dead an air hostess and wounded several members of the crew. Shortly after that father and son Brazinskas moved to the USA and have been living in safety there. The administration has no intention to put them on trial and it rejected more than once the Soviet Union's demands to extradite the criminals.

Thus, in accordance with the communique, the international community should first of all apply sanctions to the United States.

MOSCOW DEPLORES U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' IN GULF

LD091945 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Yevgeniy Grachev commentary]

[Text] Today the participants in the seven capitalist countries' summit meeting in Venice adopted a number of statements on questions of international policy. They acknowledged the fact that new opportunities have now opened up for progress in East-West relations. However, matters were limited to general declarations. The Western leaders,as before, do not give a specific response to the recent Soviet peace proposals. The situation in the Persian Gulf is also one of the important questions on the agenda of the Venice summit. Over to our cmmentator Yevgeniy Grachev.

[Grachev] President Reagan is urging his conference partners to support Washington's military efforts in this region. However, the leaders of the Western countries are in no hurry to react to these calls. Indeed, they are clearly objecting to U.S. methods to solve the problem of ensuring the safety of shipping and the elimination of tension in the Gulf, for there is nothing particularly flexible about these methods. In their essence and form they are close to waving the big stick.

Under the pretext of ensuring the safety of shipping, on Washington's orders more and more vessels with missiles and aircraft on board are arriving in the region. The administration's decision to convoy tankers with U.S. ships not only does not reduce the threat of military danger, but increases it even more. The incident with the U.S. frigate Stark, which was on combat patrol in the Gulf, became a sort of exclamation mark to the conclusions of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine.

At that time, the magazine warned, and I quote: The build-up of the quantity of armaments in the Persian Gulf region increases the possibility of combat operations breaking out either as the result of an accident, or through some deliberate intention.

As far as the United States' NATO allies are concerned, their attitude to participating in Washington's military adventure is more than cool. Ost, an official spokesman of the FRG Government, stated that his country's Constitution prohibits the deployment of West German Armed Forces outside NATO territory. Thus Bonn is unable to send its warships to the Persian Gulf region. Amintore Fanfani, the Italian leader, formulated his point of view with a great deal of sarcasm: We aren't marines, he said.

Of course, the normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf and the safety of shipping is an urgent matter, but one must approach a solution to the question from the beginning, not from the end. The main problem lies in the protracted Iran-Iraq conflict. Trying to end it with military force means pouring fat on to the fire. The true way toward a settlement of the situation in the region lies in the implementation of the Soviet proposals set out by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Delhi. The USSR is consistently in favor of beginning multilateral talks to work our guarantees for the safety of maritine communitions in the Persian Gulf and in the whole waterway of the Indian Ocean. Thus, a set of political measures is the only sensible alternative to the desire to solve the problems of the region by methods of gunboat diplomacy.

VENICE TALKS 'POSITIVE SIGNIFICANCE' 'BEYOND DOUBT'

LD102144 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; special correspondent Zorin video report from Venice]

[Text] The 3-day conference of the leaders of the seven main capitalist countries, which took place in an old Venetian palace on the island of San Giorgio, has come to an end. [video shows Venice canal, then the delegations in the conference hall, featuring Shultz, Reagan, the Italians, Mitterrand] How did it end? What are the results? It is harder than it might seem to answer that question, which gives rise to heated arguments among the observers covering the meeting and to a certain discordance in their commentaries.

The sessions here were held behind tightly closed doors. Journalists were given only a few brief minutes for filming and taking photographs. [Video shows a journalist, then more delegations; Nakasone, Howe, Shultz, and Reagan] The well-rounded phrases of the communique and other published documents were compiled according to the ancient principle that a diplomat is given a tongue in order to better conceal his thoughts.

Nevertheless, relying on the information that has seeped through, and on what I managed to hear from the lips of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during a conversation with him, I shall try to talk briefly about the results of the Venice meeting. The main result is that the Western powers managed to overcome the disagreement over the destruction of medium-range missiles in Euorpe. Secretary of State Shultz even said that the way is now open for reaching agreements in Geneva. Admittedly, I would treat with reserve the intentionally optimistic statements that have been made here in the last few days by the U.S. delegation. Nevertheless, the positive significance of the conversations that have taken place in Venice over the last few days is, I think, beyond doubt.

As for the other matters discussed at the conference and, primarily, the attempts to overcome the growing economic and political contradictions between the capitalist partners or, more precisely, rivals, it did not to all appearances prove possible to overcome them. In any case, I will make no secret of the fact that we showed rather less interest in that side of the conference here.

So, summing up the first results of what has happened, it may perhaps be said that the 13th meeting of the leaders of the seven capitalist states has been more productive than all its predecessors. New winds are being felt even in ancient Venice.

SUMMIT CHANCE TO RESTRUCTURE INTERNATIONAL TIES

LD102350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Discussion presented by Viktor Levin with political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin on the Western leaders' summit in Venice]

[Text] [Levin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, here is my first question. It is said that 50 percent of the world trade turnover applies to these seven Western states. But these seven states, it seems to me, confer upon themselves a right to solve the economic problems, not just the economic, but also the political ones, which concern all capitalist states.

[Shishlin] This is both correct and incorrect. I think that they, of course, are attempting to determine on the whole the state of affairs in the capitalist economy. They have the possibility to do this. However, inasmuch as their attempts to regulate the state of affairs on the capitalist market is concerned, here their possibilities are, of course, limited. This 13th meeting of the leaders of the seven major capitalist states has become yet another confirmation of this, because even these seven capitalist states are not able to influence generally and effectively the entire functioning mechanism of the capitalist market.

[Levin] Yet another fact is drawing attention to itself. The meetings of the seven -- you mentioned that this was the 13th meeting -- began in 1975. Well, recently they were acquiring an increasingly political and not an economic tinge, although they are called, as before, meetings on economic issues. And so it seems to me that Professor Thurow, one of the leading U.S. economists, expressed an interesting opinion. He said that strategy of the present U.S. Adminsitration consists of plugging the holes in the ship and keeping it afloat until the presidential elections when all this muddle will be the next President's affair. It is obvious that by muddle he means the U.S. economic situation.

[Shishlin] Both in the United States and in the capitalist world as a whole. This trend in itself, the trend of the ascent of the political problems to the foreground, came to light long ago. However, it seems to me that yet another factor, which is very typical for the present state of international affairs, appeared at the last meeting in Tokyo and at the Venice meeting of the capitalist seven, which has only just finished. It is that the agenda of this capitalist seven is beginning to be formed to a considerable extent by influence exerted on international affairs by the initiative of the Soviet Union and other participants in the Warsaw Pact. Therefore, strictly speaking, along with other problems, the issues of relations between East and West, as we usually say, took a key place.

[Levin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, judging from the document that has become known, this is most likely the tip of the iceberg; what was discussed by the leaders of the seven major capitalist states is not yet known to us and I am not convinced that all will come to be known by us. However, judging from what was published with regard to East-West relations, in my view, the position of the seven is disappointing. After all, there is nothing new in it.

Once again, they are attempting to dismiss certain ideas and say that trust in the Soviet Union will be determined by our country's stance on human rights, although we have not received an answer to our proposal for a conference in Moscow as part of the pan-European process on human rights, including the entire plethora of humanitarian issues. The Afghan problem is being raised in the very same way -- according to the West's understanding of this issue. As far as the development of relations in the area of disarmament are concerned, I did notice them!

[Shishlin] I agree with you on this point, because if one compares the declaration adopted in Venice with the documents adopted recently at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Berlin, then the difference is, of course, very serious indeed. While the topical, concrete, and broad conversation about the ways to radically improve international relations was conducted in Berlin, the participants of the Venice meeting of the seven capitalist states focused in this document, in my opinion, to a considerable extent, at least 80 percent, on the repetition of the former rhetoric about the peace-loving mood of the West, that the West favors asserting freedom, wants to ensure freedom everywhere and on behalf of other people. But as far as the practical approach toward the initiatives of the socialist countries is concerned, I think that, all the same, if one reads this document adopted in Venice more carefully, then one discovers along with the rhetoric, and with a kind of customary statement, a certain movement forward of this position. On the whole, we must ensure that the dialogue goes on, the dialogue that is full of the defined and sufficiently concrete content. It is pleasant to realize that this is the contribution of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. After all, to have a dialogue you must have partners. In this case, the partner that has emerged is a difficult and tough one with whom one cannot always talk pleasantries; but then that is just the way they are.

[Levin] Since we are now talking about accords, do you think Venice has made a certain step forward?

[Shishlin] As always, it is risky to say what is a step forward or a step back. But I think Venice clarifies something: That on the whole, in many ways, Venice was conducted on the political background of the intensive search for solving certain major international problems. The shortcoming and weakness of Venice lies in what you in particular mentioned about Afghanistan; and it is possible to say on the whole that it lies in the approach to regional conflicts. We come up against the fact that the West is only able to make the slightest move toward meeting the Soviet proposal by talking about a need to build up armaments and strengthen NATO's might and the might of the West as such. Yet behind all these words, invisibly, is what I consider to be a restructuring of international relations. We in essence ensured -- while preserving the elements of confrontation in relations towards the West -- that the dialogue is already going on and that it is becoming wider, richer, and more responsible.

[Levin] Thank you, Nikolay Vladimirovich.

WESTERN ACTIONS BELIE CONDEMNATION OF TERRORISM

PM091655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Nikolay Pastukhov: "What Is the Real Source?"]

[Text] A conference on the fight against terrorism was held in Paris recently. Representatives of the United States and its allies took part. The importance of the subject under discussion was not in question. However, many journalists who commented on the conference noted that this evil can only be stopped when the West and the United States, in particular, give up their policy of state terrorism aimed at subordinating nations and suppressing national liberation movements. Examples of this policy can be found in abundance: the undeclared wars against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, support for the UNITA rebels operating against Angola, aggression against Grenada, military attacks on Libya, and so on and so forth.

A dangerous center is being opened up on the Indian-Pakistani border. The Bombay weekly BLITZ reports that Pakistani military intelligence has set up a new espionage and sabotage center with the help of the CIA. It is situated at Aliabad, close to the control line separating the part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir under Pakistani control from the rest of India. Persons detained while crossing the Indian-Pakistani border have admitted to members of the Indian security forces that "a whole group of high-ranking U.S. instructors is working at the Aliabad 'center.'" The journal notes that under the leadership of the transatlantic tutors, terrorists and saboteurs are being trained from among Sikh extremists and other antinational elements that have fled India and found refuge in Pakistan.

Therefore, the most genuine terrorists are being trained at Aliabad and other such centers in Pakistani territory. These centers draw attention in that they are organized along the lines of saboteur training schools operating in the United States which train mercenaries to carry out subversive operations mainly in independent, nonaligned states. Those who have undergone training at these schools include the Sikh separatists who plan to form the "independent" but really puppet state of "Khalistan" in the territory of the Indian state of Punjab.

So what is the real source and breeding ground of international terrorism? It originates and is constantly nurtured by such affairs as the "Irangate scandal" and the organization of the murders of progressive statesmen in various countries. The words lavished in abundance in Paris on the subject of terrorism are, as we can see, sharply at variance with the real actions of some leading Western states' intelligence departments.

U.S. HOUSE PASSES INTELLIGENCE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

LD101303 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

On Tuesday the U.S. House of Representatives endorsed an intelligence appropriations bill for the 1988 fiscal year.

Amounts of appropriations earmarked for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the National Security Agency, and the Defense Intelligence Agency of the Department of Defense, and a number of other agencies are kept secret.

However, considering that, according to press data, 25,000 million dollars were allocated for the U.S. espionage and subversive agencies in the current fiscal year, it can be supposed that the White House asked quite an impressive sum of money for next fiscal year.

The intelligence appropriations bill will now be submitted to the Senate and then sent to the President for signature.

The appropriations for the activities of secret services are spent, first and foremost, on undercover subversive operations against sovereign countries.

It is known, for example, that out of the funds being assigned to the CIA, hundreds of millions and even billions of dollars are spent on the undeclared war against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, on unceremonious interference in the affairs of many other countries, and on organizing conspiracies and acts of sabotage.

On the day when the congressmen endorsed appropriations for intelligence, new instances of the CIA's subversive activities came to light, this time, in the Philippines.

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who returned from the Philippines, has said at a press conference that the CIA, on the plea of "fighting communism," is stepping up tension in the Philippines where the political situation is already difficult as a result of the activities of rightwing forces.

Mr Clark said the CIA was organising rightwing extremist groups in the Philippines, arming, financing and directing their activities.

Besides, the CIA together with the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) is busy distributing subversive literature in the Philippines for the purpose of stirring up an anti-communist hysteria in the country.

Mr Clark called on the lawmakers to put an end to such subversive activity by U.S. secret services.

However, there has been no reply from Congress to this call so far.

U.S. CHURCH OF CHRIST LEADER BROUWER TOURS CHURCHES

LD300509 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- A working visit to the USSR by General Secretary of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA Dr. Arie Brouwer made at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church ended today. A TASS correspondent was told at the Moscow patriarchate that the aim of the visit by the American guests were meetings with representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church and other Christian churches and religious associations in the USSR which maintain contacts with the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA. This is said in a joint communique on the results of the visit.

The American guests were received by Patriarch Pemen of Moscow and all-Russia. Besides Moscow they visited the city of Zagorsk near Moscow, made a trip to Leningrad, familiarized themselves with the activities of many parishes, monasteries, ecclesiastic educational establishments of the Russian Orthodox Church, attended public worship. In Moscow's St. Daniil's Monastery, Prior of the Monastery Archimandrite Tikhon told the guests about how the restoration of the monastery proceeds. St. Daniil's Monastery was founded in the 13th century and is to become the ecclesiastical and administrative centre of the Russian Orthodox Church.

In the External Relations Department of the Moscow Patriarchate, headed by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorrusia, Dr. Arie Brouwer and the persons accompanying him met with representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Apostolic Church of Armenia, the Georgian Orthodox Church, the evangelical Lutheran Church, with leaders of the All-Union Council of the Evangelical Christian Baptists.

The communique says that the conversations centered on the discussion of questions about the continuation of the joint peace-making program "choose life." The document says that the experience of cooperation between the churches of the Soviet Union and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA spanning over 30 years has stood the test of time and was useful for strengthening fraternal ties between Christians of the USA and the USSR.

Prospects of the further exchange of official delegations, possibilities of other contacts were discussed at the meetings.

Dr. Arie Brouwer had conversations with Chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs at the USSR Council of Ministers, Konstantin Kharchev.

SOVIET DIVISION, UNITS RETURN FROM MONGOLIA

LD071457 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- In accordance with the Soviet leadership's decision and by agreement with the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the earlier announced return of one motorised rifle division and several individual units (from among the body of Soviet troops which are temporarily on Mongolian territory) from Mongolia to the Soviet Union has been completed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Withdrawal

PM101045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by V. Senchuk under the "The Course is the Peoples' Security" rubric: "On the Basis of New Thinking"]

[Text] In accordance with the Soviet leadership's decision and the accord with the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Government one motorized rifle division and several individual units from the Soviet troops temporarily on MPR territory have been withdrawn from Mongolia.

The good will of the Soviet Union and People's Mongolia and their efforts aimed at asserting an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and mutual trust in the Asian and Pacific region were vividly manifested in this important military-political action. One of the inalienable qualities of the socialist countries' approach toward the process of forming an all-embracing system of international security -- the unity of word and deed -- was once again convincingly demonstrated to the whole world.

Less than a year after M.S. Gorbachev's historic speech in Vladivostok a whole series of specific steps have been taken to implement the Vladivostok initiatives, including the withdrawal of part of our troops from MPR territory. It may be said that this step was the logical development of the approach of the Soviet Union and Mongolia to problems of the Asian and Pacific region, an approach based on the new political thinking.

The MPR's voice is being heard increasingly imposingly in favor of a stable, nuclear-free world. You will scarcely find a people who would like to be the target for the use of force of the threat of force. It is not surprising that Mongolia's proposal for creating a mechanism ruling out the languange of force in dealings between the states of Asia and the Pacific is being welcomed everywhere as a substantial contribution to the creation of reliable security.

The ideas put forward by our Mongolian friends relating to ways of ensuring stability in the Asian and Pacific region have been reflected in the documents adopted at international forums for peace and security in Sydney, Bangalore, and Manila. The implementation of these ideas has been promoted by meetings of representatives of the trade unions and young people of the region in Ulaanbaatar. The conference of respresentatives of the Asian countries' communist and workers parties to be held in Ulaanbaatar soon will undoubtedly be a major event in coordinating joint efforts in favor of peace. The MPR's proposal to hold an all-Asian forum of representatives of the public of the region's countries and a meeting of the parliamentarians of Asian states has met with broad response.

The initiatives of fraternal Mongolia are organically combined with the broad Soviet peace program for the Far East and Asia as a whole which was set forth in Vladivostok and continued in the Indian capital. The Vladivostok and Delhi initiatives laid the foundation for movement toward peace, security, trust, and cooperation in one of the world's most vast regions. They became an example of new thinking in international affairs. After all, in these initiatives the proposals include questions of accelerating the solution of a regional settlement, initiating talks on reducing the activeness of navies of the Pacific, radically reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Asia, and transferring to a practical plane the discussion of confidence-building measures and the nonuse of force in the region.

It is characteristic that the theme of socialism's peace offensive has become the leitmotif of speeches at meetings to mark the send-off of Soviet servicemen in Mongolia's cities and population centers.

"The MPR," T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, said at a meeting, "fully approves the Soviet Union's far-reaching peace-loving initiatives which define the main paths for the consolidation of peace and security among the peoples and the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe."

The MPR's party and military leaders, Soviet and Mongolian servicemen, and representatives of the working people, expressing during the send-offs their firm support for the bold, innovatory efforts of the USSR, the MPR, and the other socialist countries in the struggle for a peaceful future for their peoples and all mankind, rightly stressed the need to maintain a high level of vigilance under conditions where the imperialist forces are continuing to gamble on "nuclear intimidation," on the unrestrained arms race with its transfer into space, and on the strong-arm solution of international problems.

So far it must be noted that the socialist countries' open and honest approach toward the solution of questions of security in the region is failing to meet with a positive response from the United States and its allies. Quite the opposite is happening. Through Washington's fault militarization and the buildup of the military threat in the Asian and Pacific region, although it has still not been militarized to the same degree as the European region, is beginning to acquire dangerous dimensions.

The United States is expanding its military presence in the region. It has concentrated a powerful nuclear strike force here and is swelling its nuclear arsenals on its ships and at its military bases on foreign territories. It is deploying the U.S. nuclear-capable Lance missiles in South Korea. By their dimensions and unpredictable consequences, the U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit war games are generating increasing alarm among the countries of the region, including those which are not in the immediate vicinity of the region of these maneuvers. With Tokyo's tacit consent Washington is systematically violating the "three nonnuclear principles" -- U.S. F-16 aircraft designed to deliver nuclear strikes are deployed at the Misawa base, the in-flight refueling of B-52 strategic bombers is carried out from the Kadena base, and ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet equipped with Tomahawk nuclear missiles are registered at Japanse ports. U.S.-Japanese military cooperation is acquiring a nuclear dimension increasingly openly and at the same time military appropriations in the Japanese state budget have for the first time exceeded one percent of the GNP.

The situation in the Asian and Pacific region is complex but undoubtedly soluble. By untying the Asian knot and pooling the efforts of the countries of Europe and Asia in a single Eurasian process, it would be possible really to embark on the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. [paragraph continues]

Good political will is needed, and new approaches and a new thinking are needed because in the nuclear missile age, under the conditions of an interdependent world, this and this alone can be the way of mankind's development.

That is why it is profoundly symbolic that the completion of the withdrawal of part of the Soviet troops stationed in the MPR has coincided with the work of the Political Consultative Committee in Berlin and the adoption there of the document on the Warsaw Pact states' military doctrine, which is of an exclusively defensive nature and confirms in particular that its members do not treat any state or people as their enemy.

The fraternal alliance of the peoples of the USSR and Mongolia has never threatened anyone and it has always pursued one goal -- the defense of independence from outside encroachments, and the safeguarding of a peaceful sky for constructive creation. The cooperation of our peoples' armies rests on these principles and they are confirmed by the glorious traditions of mutual aid between the USSR nd the MPR. Our countries' combat cooperation was tempered and tested in the struggle against the white guard gangs of Baron Ungern, when the troops of the 28-year-old commander in chief D. Sukhe Bator together with the cavalry regiment of K.K. Rokossovskiy and other Red Army units liberated Mongolia from the invaders and brought it new life. This cooperation was tested by fire during the fighting at Halhyn Gol in 1939 when the soldiers of Zhukov and Choybalsan stood side by side to the death.

During the Great Patriotic War the MPR population rendered the aid within its power in defeating the common enemy and echelons with gifts from the Mongolian working people and thousands and thousands of parcels went to the front and the Red Army received about 500,000 horses from Mongolia. In 1945 units of the Mongolian People's Army made a fitting contribution to the defeat of militarist Japan's Kwantung army.

This combat cooperation continues to this day. Today Soviet and Mongolian servicemen are standing guard over peace side by side. That is why the send-offs for the Soviet servicemen returning to the motherland developed into a graphic demonstration of the indestructible fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and became evidence of the local population's gratitude and thanks to the Soviet servicemen worthily fulfilling their international duty.

IZVESTIYA ON 'N.V.L.-SIGNED' LETTERS IN SRV PRESS

PM101545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Vinogradov dispatch under the rubric "From the Pages of the Fraternal Press": "Openness Is a Matter for Everyone"]

[Text] Hanoi -- In recent days the newspaper NHAN DAN has published a number of brief letters signed by N.V.L., which have elicited a broad response throughout the country. Comments reaching the press and television from various cities and provinces attest that these letters have touched on problems of concern to present Vietnamese society. They are being called "a manifestation of genuine openness" and "an example of the clear postulation and resolution of urgent questions." Let us describe in brief what is being discussed.

All the letters appeared under the same heading "Brooks No Delay." One of them expressed views on a recent case of the spoilage of 360 tonnes of garlic in a warehouse in Haiphong port. That garlic was to have been exported. The warehouse workers, who failed to take measures to repair the refrigeration plant, were responsible for a loss of 20 million dong. The "Vegetexpo" Company, which exports vegetables and fruit from Vietnam, asks who will compensate it for the loss. The competent organs investigated the letter, a few days later the newspaper informed the pubic of the results, and the guilty persons were named.

The letter pointed out that previously too, at the time of the preparations for the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress, the press had reported many violations exposed by the public, although in the majority of cases that had been the end of the matter and no mention had been made of the measures taken. The press must monitor phenomena of this kind, help the justice organs to investigate them carefully, and make timely reports on the results to the people. Not one individual, not one collective, the author points out, must stand outside the law or above criticism.

Another letter discussed the question of rising prices in the country, which is having an adverse effect on the position of working people. Many enterprises and stores, the author writes, are trying to hold back existing goods to sell them following the next rise in prices. In this situation various rumors of an alleged upcoming exchange of money are being put about, speculators are buying up food, and an artificial shortage of goods is being created. The newspaper calls for public opinion to be raised against disseminators of false rumors and for specific persons who violate the established procedure for price formation and trade to be exposed and subjected to criticism.

A recent CPV Central Committee plenum pointed to the need for an active policy in reducing the state budget deficit. However, NHAN DAN writes in a subsequent letter, the state constantly fails to obtain a sufficient amount of tax revenue. A report in the newspaper TUOI TRE is cited as an example. It accuses the tax service of Ho Chi Minh City's Fourth District, where some cadres workers pandered to machinators concealing their true income from industrial and commercial activity. The organizers of that crime must be severely punished, NHAN DAN points out.

Investigative commissions are investigating the aforesaid facts with the participation of representatives of the public, and the press regularly reports on the investigations. The party and the state are fully resolved to continue struggling for the moral purity and high responsibility of cadres and officials to put an end forever to negative phenomena of this kind, which prevent the people from fulfilling tasks of economic and social development, NHAN DAN points out.

DOBRYNIN ISSUES STATEMENT UPON LEAVING INDIA

LD271302 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] New Delhi May 27 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), has met with the members of the Secretariat of the National Council of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (ISCS) -- India's oldest mass organization for friendship with the Soviet Union.

V.R. Krishna Ayer, member of the ISCS Presidential Council, a prominent public figure of India, described the work being done by the ISCS in preparation in India for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet Union's forthcoming festival in India dedicated to the memorable date, arouses a lively interest among the broadest sections of the Indian people.

He said Indian people recall with great warmth Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Delhi in November 1986, the visit after which the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries have risen to a new stage.

Anatoliy Dobrynin informed the Indian side of the Soviet people's life and work in the conditions of the reorganization process now under way in the country, and of the Soviet Union's persistent struggle for peace and disarmament and for ridding the world of a nuclear catastrophe.

He thanked the ISCS leadership for the large amount of work being done by the organization in the interests of further strengthening Soviet-Indian friendship and deepening mutual understanding between the Soviet and Indian peoples.

Today Anatoliy Dobrynin, who stayed in India on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the Indian Government and the leadership of the Indian National Congress (I) Party, left for home.

At Delhi's Indira Gandhi international airport he was seen off by Narayan Dutt Tiwari, Indian minister of External affairs, Nawal Kishore Sharma, general secretary of the all-India Committee of the INC (I) party and by other officials as well as by Trilok Nath Kaul, the ambassador of India to the USSR, and Vasiliy Rykov, the ambassador of the USSR to India.

Before his departure from Delhi Anatoliy Dobrynin made the following statement for the press:

Our seven-day sojourn in India is coming to an end. As you know, we have come here on an invitation from the government of your country and the leadership of the Indian National Congress (I). Our schedule was packed full of numerous meetings and talks with political leaders and statesmen, members of parliament and representatives of the public. We are fully satisfied with the outcome of the talks we had.

ace again revealed either the similarity or the identity of the Soviet India's stands on major problems of today and provided fresh evidence of desire to develop and strengthen Soviet-Indian relations, striving after ative improvement in keeping with the agreements reached by Mr Rajiv Gandhi Gorbachev in Delhi in November 1986.

we had have again proved that the Soviet Union and India share a common o the struggle for peace and the security of nations, against the nuclear and that they strongly oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism and We also share a common commitment to the lofty ideals of humanism. I was mpressed by the friendly and circumstantial talks I had with India's prime president of the Indian National Congress (I) Rajiv Gandhi.

bout to leave the hospitable land of India we are overwhelmed with profound all the statesmen, political leaders and public figures, to all the met and talked with in Delhi, Srinagar and Agra, we shall cherish the the warm and cordial welcome given to us in India.

e to emphasise once again that we attach a great importance to the talks we satisfied with their results. We are sure that the Indo-Soviet relations future.

Welcomed at Moscow Airport

cow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 87

remya" newscast]

oscow Airport Comrade Dobrynin has been met by Comrade Nikonov and other

S BURMA VISIT; TALKS REVIEWED

cow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

: "On Burmese Soil"]

oon, 29 May -- Yesterday USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.A. Rogachev left e he had been paying an official visit. He was received by Prime Minister Kha and Foreign Minister Ye Gaung. Political consultations were held in Minister of Foreign Affairs U Saw Hlaing took part on the Burmese side.

s and talks confirmed that the USSR and Burma hold identical or close many key questions of the present day, including problems of preventing , curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of outer space, nuclear weapons on the Asian and Pacific region, and establishing a new and ational economic system. Stress was laid on the profound topicality and for all mankind of the Soviet initiative in calling for the United Nations the 1990's a decade for building a world free of nuclear weapons and

The two sides expressed satisfaction that Soviet-Burmese relations have invariably been friendly in nature and uncomplicated by contradictions or disputes. The sides expressed their mutual interest in further developing political dialogue and expanding and deepening USSR-Burmese cooperation.

S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to Burma, took part in the meetings and talks.

RPP CARRIES COMMENTARY ON IRAN'S GULF POLICY

NC061332 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Persian to Iran 1530 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati concluded his visit to the Persian Gulf countries Abu Dhabi and Qatar. The objective of his visit was to normalize understanding and cooperation between Iran and Arab countries that are concerned about the current course of events in the region.

The truth is that the rifts in Iran's relations with the Arabs as a consequence of the Iran-Iraq war continue to deepen and widen. The Iranian regime's warmongering nature, which has turned a border conflict into a war to destroy the government of a neighboring country, arouses deep concern among the politicians and public in the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf. This concern is exacerbated in relations to the Iranian leadership's confrontational policy toward Kuwait. Although Kuwait's leadership has declared its impartiality in the Iran-Iraq war, that country has become the target of diplomatic and military pressures. Practically all the ships heading for Kuwait or that sail from that country are inspected by the Iranian Navy and are often the targets of direct attacks. This has escalated to such an extent that the Iranian side has detained Kuwaiti shipping vessels and alleged, without any proof, that they were spying for Iraq. The intentions behind these acts are to practically cut off Kuwait from the world solely because it maintains normal diplomatic relations with Iraq. These acts are considered throughout the world as harsh violations of international law.

The following question also is raised in the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf: How far will Iran's quarrelsome logic drive it? These countries have strongly and negatively reacted to Iranian officials' allegations on Iran's special rights and exceptional interests in the Persian Gulf. It must be noted that during his talks with Arab officials, Mr Velagati tried to eradicate all these perceptions. He appealed to those countries not to link the exacerbation of tension in the Persian Gulf to the Iran-Iraq war. This raises the question: What logic should be followed: Should one turn a blind eye to the main reasons for the tension in the region? Should one ignore the fact that the tankers' war is a continuation of the Iran-Iraq war taking place on land? Should one accept the fact that U.S. imperialism is exploiting this war to intensify its military presence and to interfere in the littoral countries' domestic affairs? Presently, according to Pentagon information, the United States has increased its naval presence in the Gulf to nine warships, including several combat ships, destroyers, and missile-carriers. Seven U.S. warships are patrolling Persian Gulf waters in addition to the Stark, which was damaged during an air attack, and a support ship. A U.S. aircraft carrier is patrolling the waters near the entrance of the Strait of Hormuz.

Washington has exploited the possibility of terrifying the Arab countries with the Iranian threat and is attempting to secure their agreement for setting up new U.S. military bases and to impose on them the purchase of new weapons and war materiel.

The intensification of the U.S. threat for Persian Gulf countries was also definitely among the topics discussed during Mr Velayati's meetings with the leaders of Abu Dhabi and Qatar. This topic was also discussed during the Iranian deputy foreign minister's talks with representatives of Bahrain and Oman. The Iranian side assured that allegedly only Iran has effective weapons that can upset efforts by the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf and that can force the Reagan administration to consider the littoral countries' interests.

However, the prevalent view in Arab countries is that confronting U.S. machinations and normalizing the situation in the Persian Gulf is a common concern of the littoral countries. The belief is that the establishment of good-neighborly relations and of cooperation among all Persian Gulf countries can topple the engineers of the U.S. adventuristic policy in the region. But what is needed to establish such relations? It should be said the Iran-Iraq war should be concluded at the negotiating table. Only this solution can help normalize the situation throughout the Persian Gulf and consolidate international peace and security.

PRAVDA VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF KARAMI SLAYING

PM101921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 87 Second Edition p 6

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "Lebanese Tragedy"]

[Excerpts] Beirut, June -- Flags at half-mast, tightly shuttered stores, deserted streets, the oppressive atmosphere of inner tension and of the lull before a gathering storm -- this was Beirut last week. A week of mourning in connection with the assassination of Rashid Karami, the country's prime minister. Hundreds of thousands of Lebanese gathered for his funeral in Tripoli, Karami's home city. It was precisely from Tripoli that the head of the Lebanese Government was returning to Beirut last Monday when there was an explosion on board his helicopter.

The investigation is still under way.

The unexpected and tragic denouement of one of the acts in the endless, bloody Lebanese drama gives rise to many questions. What was behind the crime? What was the reason for assassinating someone who had announced his resignation as long ago as 4 May? Whom was R. Karami hindering and how? [passage omitted]

It is not known who specifically "participated" in the subversive act or who was behind them, but the newspaper AN-NIDA and other progessive Beirut publications draw attention to the fact that the threats from the crime lead to a zone where there are no Syrian subunits and where the right-wing Christian "Lebanese Forces," which were demanding R. Karami's resignation by way of an ultimatum, hold sway.

Whereas the participants in the terrorist act are not known, the motives for the crime are apparent. The desire to provoke a new round of the civil war in Lebanon, to encourage separatist trends, and to prevent the resumption of national dialogue may be clearly traced. [paragraph continues]

The organizers of the explosion had paid heed to the threats on the Lebanese right wing to proclaim a "Christian National Council," that is, a separate government, and on the left wing the calls to "train guns and tanks on the palace at Ba'bda" (the presidential palace -- Yu.G.).

Karami's assassination has deepened the government crisis. One of the new difficulties is the search for a successor.

It is not hard to see that Karami's assassination also was aimed at discrediting Syria's role in the stabilization process under way in Lebanon and diverting the forces and means of the Lebanese away from resolving the chief national task -- deliverance from Israeli occupation. It is no coincidence that attempts to blow up the internal political situation in the country are synchronized with the Israeli interventionists' punitive operations in the south, which have assumed a broad scope. The Lebanese progressive press and public circles are convinced that Karami's assassination was the handiwork of imperialist and Israeli agents. The terror perpetrated on a state scale by Israel and the United States is combined with individual terror.

Under conditions of imperialist attempts to shake and destroy Lebanese statehood and to dismember Lebanon, the achievement of national concord is becoming the paramount task. Lebanese Communists have again issued an appeal to hold a national conference of all forces advocating the country's liberation from Israeli occupation, unity, independence, and the implementation of political and social reforms.

Will the Lebanese find within themselves sufficient strength and prudence to call a halt to and resume the national dialogue? Has there been a recovery of sight following the latest tragedy? Has the hour of reconciliation struck? Time does not wait. Time alone can answer these questions.

PAKISTAN CONTINUES FIRING ON INDIAN TROOPS

LD071048 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] New Delhi June 7 TASS -- For the fourth day the Pakistani military have been firing on the positions of Indian troops in various areas of the Punch sector at the control line which divides the Pakistan-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir from the rest of India's territory.

According to official reports, units of the Indian Army had to return the fire.

KUWAIT DENIES INTENT TO PROVIDE BASES FOR U.S.

LD070900 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Kuwait June 7 TASS -- Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwait's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has stated here that Kuwait does not intend to provide the United States with bases on its territory.

He said the question had never been discussed with the United States and that Kuwait did not even think of signing agreements on the establishment of foreign bases on its soil.

The Kuwaiti minister pointed out the aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf, and emphasized the need to ensure the safety of international shipping in the region.

BELYAYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES ETHIOPIAN VISIT

PM031157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 May -- The CPSU delegation headed by A.A. Belyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, has ended the visit that it had been paying to Socialist Ethiopia under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE).

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES TANZANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD101756 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin today received member of the Political Bureau of the Revolutionary Party, Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister of Tanzania Salim Ahmed Salim. Some questions of further development of cooperation between the USSR and Tanzania, relations between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party were discussed. The proximity or coincidence of the sides' stands on topical problems of the struggle for peace and international security, against imperialism, colonialism and racism were noted with satisfaction at the talk.

NEW SEYCHELLES AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM101533 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 1987 Morning Edition carries on page 4 under the headline "Credentials Presented" a 100-word unattributed biographical sketch of George Edmond Payyet (name as published), the new Seychelles ambassador to the USSR, his photograph, and the following TASS report.

"On 4 June George Edmond Payyet, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Seychelles, presented his credentials to V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, friendly talks were held between V.P. Orlov and G.E. Payyet, in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.L. Adamishin participated."

The newspaper also carries on page 4 a TASS report stating G.E. Payyet arrived in Moscow 3 June.

SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT BULGARIA, HUNGARY, SFRY

LD091937 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, is to tour the socialist countries of southeastern Europe in the middle of the month. It has been announced in Moscow that he will start his tour in Bulgaria and then go on to Hungary and Yugoslavia.

'EXTREMISTS' IN POLAND PREPARE FOR PAPAL VISIT

PM101503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[L. Toporkov dispatch under the rubric "Pertinent Remarks": "No Holding the Extremists"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland began 8 June. This is an important event in the life of the country and a great deal of preparation has gone into it on the part of the state and the Polish episcopate. The present pilgrimage, the third so far, by the head of the Vatican to Poland, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU observes, is taking place at a time when relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church are considered favorable for further collaboration for the sake of national accord. The many months of preparation for the visit and accords reached between the episcopate and the Polish state authorities have made it possible to hope that the pope's pilgrimage will not be overshadowed by any irresponsible actions by antisocialist forces which could damage these interests and Poland's authority in the world.

The fact that so-called opposition forces are preparing for the visit in their own way is already known. Speaking on television, General Z. Pudysz, Polish deputy minister of internal affairs, detailed possible provocation by figures from the former "Solidarity" movement who seize any opportunity to make their presence known, that is, their hostile activity. Extremists intend to take steps during the pope's visit not only for propaganda purposes but also to incite disorder among believers in the streets, squares, and churches.

The 1st day of John Paul II's visit to his native country essentially proceeded normally. Nevertheless, extremists who have learned little from past experience and who do not appreciate the state's magnanimity have begun to put their subversive intentions into practice. On the previous evening, when a television news program was on the air, in a number of regions of Warsaw its sound was interrupted by a radio broadcast by political adventurists. Foreign patrons of the "underground" regularly supply it with equipment capable of breaking normal television broadcasts. The political hooligans have tried to force their provocative information on television viewers.

What are the aims of these acts of sabotage? This question can be answered unequivocally: to give the West and its propaganda centers reason to talk of Poland as an unstable country. The ideological saboteurs act contrary to the will of the broad masses and damage the interests of Poland and the church itself.

PRAVDA CITES COMMUNIQUE ON ZHAO VISIT TO POLAND

PM091659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Results of Visit"]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun -- Poland and the PRC are in favor of radically reducing and then totally eliminating nuclear weapons and other mass destruction means and preventing the spread of the arms race into space. This was stated in a communique published here on the results of the official visit to Poland by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council.

During the visit, the communique states, he had talks with W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, and Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Discussing the main international problems, the sides stressed that an urgent task facing the peoples of all states is that of restraining the arms race and preserving peace throughout the world. Poland and the PRC highly appraise and approve of the idea of creating peace zones and nuclear-free zones in some regions through the joint efforts of interested countries by means of consultations and voluntary accords. The Polish side drew the attention of the Chinese side to the plan recently proposed by Poland to reduce arms and strengthen trust in Central Europe.

The sides informed one another on the main problems and experience of socialist building in Poland and the PRC and discussed the prospects for the all-around development and strengthening of Polish-Chinese cooperation and friendly ties.

VORONTSOV RECEIVES NEW CSSR AMBASSADOR REHOREK

PM091201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under rubric: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 1 June Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received J. Rehorek, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

The conversation proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CSSR'S COLOTKA, DELEGATION VISIT LENINGRAD OBKOM

LD092213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] The Czechoslovak Government delegation led by Peter Colotka, member of the CPC Central Committee Presidium, federal deputy premier and Slovak premier, which has arrived in Leningrad for the inauguration of the Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology, visited the Leningrad Obkom today. Its officials briefed their Czechoslovak guests on the economic and social development of Leningrad, and on how the Communists and working people are implementing the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

TASS NOTES CSSR STATEMENT ON GERMAN REVANCHISM

LD102225 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 10 TASS — The decisions of the Potsdam Conference, the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and bilateral agreements signed by the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the FRG came again under attack at the gathering of "Sudeten Germans Land Association" held with the participation of representatives of the FRG Government in Nuremberg on June 5-7. This is emphasized in a statement of a spokesman for Czechoslovakia's Foreign Ministry circulated by the CETEKA news agency today. Resort was made at the gathering again to the phrases about "the German question remaining unresolved," and claims to Czechoslovakia's borderline districts were made. The attempts to link the solution of the so-called "Sudeten issue" to the process of "European settlement of the German question" based on the striving to eliminate the socialist social system, have become a new dangerous manifestation of revanchism.

The constant support shown by Bonn to the reactionary "Land Association" contradicts the spirit of the 1973 treaty between Czechoslovakia and the FRG in which both states proclaimed the inviolability of the existing frontiers, the document says. The Czechoslovak side is convinced that just as the citizens of Czechoslovakia, the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the FRG wishes that the two countries should maintain goodneighbourly relations, develop cooperation in various areas. Therefore we resolutely reject any attempt to poison the political atmosphere in relations between the two countries. Official representatives of the FRG must at last show their attitude to everything that hampers normal cooperation, the statement says.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES YEFIMOV RETURN FROM BERLIN

PM091145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, returned to Moscow from Berlin 6 June. He had been in the GDR on an official visit at the invitation of Colonel General W. Reinhold, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command.

At the airport Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov was met by Army General I.M. Tretyak and other generals and officers.

Major General G. Unterderfel [name as published], military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

TASS NOTES SWISS DIPLOMAT'S EXPULSION FROM MOSCOW

LD101324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1309 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun (TASS) -- A representative of the Swiss Embassy in Moscow was summoned to the USSR Foreign Ministry and informed that E. Pircher, first secretary at the Swiss Embassy in the USSR, is being declared persona non grata in connection with activity incompatible with his diplomatic status. E. Pircher has been asked to leave the USSR within a week.

AFP Report

AU091445 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Bern, June 9 (AFP) -- Switzerland last month expelled a senior Soviet diplomat for spying and Moscow retaliated by ordering out a Swiss envoy, it was announced here Tuesday.

Vladimir Khoroshilov, first secretary in the Soviet Embassy here, was expelled on May 21 for political and economic espionage on Swiss territory, an official statement said.

The communique also said Switzerland was protesting at the retaliatory explusion from the Soviet Union of Erich Pircher, who held the same rank at the Swiss Embassy in Moscow.

Mr Pircher was ordered out by Moscow for alleged activities incompatible with his diplomatic status -- the standard diplomatic language for spying. But Swiss officials described the charge against him as baseless.

Officials said a businessman from Basel, who had handed documents to Mr Khoroshilov while receiving large sums of money from him, was arrested on April 1, but released again on May 21.

The businessman, who was not named, could be charged with illegally supplying political and information, authorities said.

He reportedly supplied the Soviet diplomat with information chiefly on electronic data processing.

Swiss officials said Soviet computer experts had tried to gain access to economic and scientific data banks in Switzerland and other Western countries.

Mr Khoroshilov is the second Soviet diplomat to be expelled from Switzerland in less than a year.

An unnamed member of the Soviet Embassy here was accused of spying in July last year and subsequently left the country after Switzerland asked for his recall.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES SWEDISH INDUSTRY MINISTER

PM101529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS article: "Conversation With Swedish Minister"]

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, 9 June received Thage Peterson, Swedish minister of industry, who is in Moscow in connection with the holding of the 15th session of the Soviet-Swedish intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

During the exchange of opinions which took place on issues of bilateral relations, it was noted that as a result of the Soviet-Swedish contacts which took place during last year's visit to the USSR by Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, and of the accords reached them, favorable conditions have been created for further development of neighborly relations and for all-round cooperation between the USSR and Sweden. A mutual desire was expressed for these conditions to be actively used to the ends of dynamic expansion of trade and economic ties and of scientific-technological and other exchanges, since this is in the interests of both countries, strengthens their cooperation in both the bilateral and the international context, and serves the cause of detente and normalization of the situation on the continent of Europe and in the world as a whole.

Specific prospects for implementation of a number of Soviet-Swedish projects in the economic field which are being examined at present were discussed, as were topical matters of building joint enterprises on the USSR's territory and other opportunities to intensify foreign trade contacts. T. Peterson reaffirmed the Swedish side's interest in broad utilization of new forms of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

N.I. Ryzhkov briefed the Swedish minister on the efforts being undertaken by the Soviet Union to strengthen peace and security on the continent of Europe and worldwide, and drew his attention to the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, which again reaffirmed the socialist countries' desire for peace and the firmness of their intention to go on to implementation of practical steps in the sphere of disarmament, in the spirit of the new political thinking and on the basis of equal security for all.

The conversation passed in a businesslike and well-meaning atmosphere. Taking part in the conversation were: on the Soviet side -- V.L. Malkevich, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; B.D. Pankin, USSR Ambassador to Sweden; and O.O. Sosedov, USSR trade representative in Sweden; and on the Swedish side -- A. Thunborg, Swedish ambassador to the USSR: K.J. Aberg, secretary of state for foreign trade at the Swedish Foreign Ministry; and prominent representatives of Swedish business circles H. Stahle and G. Ennerfelt.

DOBRYNIN, SPD'S EHMKE DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

LD101923 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1533 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jun (TASS) -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Horst Ehmke, member of the Executive of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] deputy leader of the SPD fraction in the FRG Bundestag, have exchanged opinions on questions of disarmament, including the position of the FRG Government on the question of medium-range missiles, the development of Soviet-West German relations and contacts between the CPSU and the SPD. At his own request, Horst Ehmke was informed about the course of restructuring in the Soviet Union.

DGB CHAIRMAN TO VISIT MOSCOW 26-31 JULY

LD091822 Hamburg DPA in German 1433 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn (DPA) - Ernst Breit, DGB [FRG Trade Union Federation] chairman, is to visit the Soviet Union from 26-31 July. This was announced by Viktor Mishin, secretary of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, at a news conference in the Soviet Embassy in Bonn today. Mishin and a large delegation have been invited by the DGB to attend the 1987 Ruhr festival in Recklinghausen.

The plans for more openess and democracy in Soviet enterprises also include the intention of offering workers from the Federal Republic holidays, including 1 week in a Soviet factory, and of sending corresponding Soviet workers to the Federal Republic, "so that not only the functionaries get to travel," Mishin told the press.

The senior trade union functionary announced a far-reaching adjustment of his federation to "perestroika" to "restructuring." This is to include the free election of candidates in the enterprises and better use of means for social provision.

MOSCOW TV ON UK PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN, VOTERS

OW101325 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 10 Jun 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] The pre-election campaign ended today in the United Kingdom. Tomorrow, millions of Englishmen will be choosing a new composition in parliament and it follows, therefore, a new government for the country.

The fate of the political struggle between the main contenders -- the Conservatives, Laborites, and Liberal and Social Democrat Alliance -- will be decided in those regions of the country where the ruling party won at the previous elections with a minimum margin. Such seats in the country number some 200. The county of Leicestershire in the southeast of the UK is one such place. Therefore, in these electorates the struggle for votes has been especially fierce.

Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labor Party, arrived in Leicester to lend support to the candidate from his own party. Traditionally, support for the Conservatives comes from the successful, wealthy regions of South England. Here there are rich farms, lower unemployment.

Labor receives greater support in the midlands, in the industrial belt of the country, and in Scotland. But in the south of the country, in some of the electorates, the Laborites do have a chance to get the upper hand. However, here they have to struggle not only against their political opponents but also overcome the doubts of the residents. How will the Laborites behave themselves? People have gotten used to the Conservatives, and they know what can be expected of them. Will the economic changes promised by the Labor Party not lead to a growth of taxes and inflation? Who will pay for the increase in expenditures in developing the public sector, and so forth.

The Conservatives are consciously inflaming this mood. In a word, the Labor Party certainly has a chance. But the public opinion polls have shown that the majority of the voters nevertheless favor the Conservatives.

However, let us not get ahead of ourselves. By tomorrow evening, the first results of the elections will be known and we will find out whether Thatcher managed to retain power.

IZVESTIYA: REAGAN, WEINBERGER 'PRESSURE' UK VOTERS

PM081031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov Dispatch: "Washington Pressures Voters"]

[Text] London — The Washington administration continues to exert political pressure on the British voters, who are about to elect a new House of Commons 11 June.

To begin with, President R. Reagan — not in the least concerned about possible accusations of direct interference in Britain's internal affairs — declared that Labor had committed a "grave mistake" in proclaiming its policy of renunciation of nuclear arms. The White House incumbent let it be known in the most unequivocal manner that the United States would prefer to see M. Thatcher to continue to reside at 10 Downing Street.

And now the baton has been picked up by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who has appeared on the banks of the Thames, clearly in an effort to give support to the Tories and to show that in Washington's eyes they are the most acceptable and closest partner. It is true that the Pentagon chief resorted to a diversionary maneuver, which, incidentally did not prevent him from dealing a blow to the set target.

Addressing a meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the "Marshall Plan," which hitched West Europe politically and economically to the U.S. chariot, he delivered a kind of public lecture on the dangers allegedly threatening NATO. According to C. Weinberger, the threats on this occasion "come from within the bloc." What does this mean? Both the press and politicians commenting on this speech of C. Weinberger's have reached the same conclusion: The U.S. defense secretary was attacking Labor.

The fact that N. Tebbit, chairman of the Conservative Party, was on the platform with him said it all. This is also how the U.S. newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE interprets this pre-election venture.

The recommendations and warnings issued by C. Weinberger, who has before now overtly tried to intimidate the British public with the activities of the antinuclear movement, have shown once again that the U.S. defense secretary, who has many bases in the United Kingdom at his disposal, is clearly profoundly convinced that he also has a right to take part in the British election campaign. Without a vote, but calling the tune.

FRANCE'S 'PROVOCATIVE' ARIANE CASE 'DISINTEGRATES'

LD102132 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 10 Jun 87

["'Ariane' Provocative Case Disintegrates" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Paris June 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

The case about alleged "spying" for doubtful secrets of the "Ariane" missile is disintegrating...another defendant, Antonette Manole, was today released from prison and placed under the surveillance of the police on a decision of the judiciary bodies of Rouen. It was on the basis of her informing that some quarters in France hastened to stage an anti-Soviet provocation prompted by spy mania.

Thus it is only two persons: Pierre Verdier, the husband of Soviet citizen Lyudmila Varygina (Verdier), and Draftsman Jean-Michel Auri out of the seven persons said to be members of the "spy ring" that allegedly operated near Rouen and was "exposed" by DST (French counter-intelligence) in mid-March that still remain in prison. As to the others, the cases against two of them, including Lyudmila Varygina, were dropped for the absence of any evidence, while three persons are under police surveillance.

Paul Valter, the lawyer of Pierre Verdier, declared more than once that there is nothing against his client. "I do not see why he hasn't yet been released", he told reporters today. "The prosecution clearly tries to save face and retreats very slowly in the case which was so light-mindedly been started. I am confident that it will soon be dropped for absence of crime".

It is precisely out of the wish to save the honour of the regiment that the Rouen judiciary authorities today refused again the lawyer's appeal for the release of P. Verdier. Taking the anti-Soviet bait and now being unable to confirm false charges by concrete proof, DST is marking time, hoping that the attention of the public will gradually be distracted and it will not be reacting so acutely to the obvious flop of the overzealous secret services. The "Ariane" case is disintegrating right before everybody's eyes and it becomes obvious that the case is being let drop softly", this is how "Europe-1" radio station today commented on this situation. [quotation marks as received]

We are not going to give up, Jean Verdier, Pierre's father, told the TASS correspondent over the telephone today. We shall be raising the question of our son's release again and again. It is absolutely obvious that he is guiltless. The lawyer is drafting another appeal. Things will be a little easier for Pierre now. Charges against Lyudmila had been dropped and she has a right to visit him in the prison. A pass will be issued to her from next week.

MOSCOW TV DISCUSSES NATIONALISM, RELIGION

LD041630 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1415 GMT 3 Jun 87

["Questions of Theory" program, moderated by candidate of philosophical sciences Vasiliy Nikolayevich Kuznetsov; with academician Teodor Ilich Oyzerman; KOMMUNIST deputy chief editor Sergey Vladimirovich Kolesnikov; doctor of philosophical sciences Professor Eduard Aleksandrovich Bagramov; Tatyana Aleksandrovna Pilkova, teacher at the Political Education Center of Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Oblispolkom. Discussion takes place at Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels Museum in Moscow; date of meeting not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We are in the Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels Museum. There has been a meeting here between social scientists and young propagandists: teachers, students, and those taking courses at the Higher Komsomol School. We have showed part of this meeting in last week's program, which ended with a question, where we will start today.

[Question by unidentified man in audience] I have a question for Eduard Aleksandrovich Bagramov. You mentioned the term national consciousness and recalled the events in Alma-Ata. No one doubts the events in Alma-Ata cannot be connected with a manifestation of national consciousness. However, such events do show that the nationalities question, the problem of national consciousness in our country, is still quite an acute one. What do you see as the manifestation of national consciousness in our life today? It is no secret, is it, that issues concerning the preservation of historical monuments are very acute today?

[Bagramov] I would first note that we Marxists contrast and differentiate between the concepts of national consciousness. I would like to touch upon just one aspect here of the nationalities problem in connection with the events of Alma-Ata, which you are mentioning again. I think it is necessary, particularly now, in the preparation period for the 70th October anniversary, that alongside acute and -- to put it correctly -- relentless criticism of shortcomings and distorted phenomena in our lives, we should nevertheless remember we have a vast amount of positive material -- for example, in the field of internationalist and patriotic education -- that now needs to be mobilized and used. Permit me to cite a personal example. Literally a few days ago I returned from the DRA, where I spent a month and addressed our Soviet people. I was told of a most interesting episode by those carrying out our combat operations. It seems that at the time of the Alma-Ata events, some of the young people were attracted by those nationalistic slogans, and, perhaps without fully understanding things, took part. It also seems that at approximately the very same time there was a very serious combat operation along the Afghan border. During this operation a great and decisive role was played by the personal valor and resourcefulness of young Kazakh men. Here we see a clear manifestation of Soviet patriotism, a clear manifestation of the best traditions of the Kazakh people themselves; but we do not spread these things around very much, we make insufficient use of them in our propaganda. I think you must look at both sides.

An interest in history and in monuments and an aspiration to revive the memorials -- which truly merit it -- is in my opinion a very broad and progressive movement that demands our support. As I see it, what scientists have written about Baykal, about Sevan, and about other places sacred to the people demands the widest possible public support. None of us ever forgets where we were born and raised. These places are dear to us. But nevertheless, every Soviet patriot, inasmuch as they represent one nationality or another, has yet another common sentiment, the Soviet sentiment. They are truly proud of the Soviet Union because we are all the children of the October Revolution.

ting this truth into oblivion here and attempting to contrast somehow the and and the greater homeland simply has no grounds at all.

unidentified woman in audience] All in all, we are now reaping the fruits lete, former thinking of the past. To date there is still no new book on of history and relations among nationalities, on national consciousness of ities and ethnic groups.

The question of assessing or, if you like reassessing a whole period of in fact now before the historians. It is possible that to a considerable ideas of one personality or another in history will depend upon what answer I think this kind of work is underway. Perhaps it would be absurd to in the year or two since the start of restructuring, the real restructuring underway, we would have turned up all the historical archives and answered stions. But I would simply like to assure you that both here at the d outside it, this kind of work is being done and that, obviously in due appropriate answer will be given to these questions. [passage omitted on lans for mass editions of works by Russian historians like Klyuchevskiy, and Solovyev are being discussed]

unidentified man in audience] What have the Institute of Philosophy or ts, philosophers, and sociologists to say to us about the youth environment about these unofficial associations that exist here? We have mentioned heavy metal fans, and so on. How does philosophy see this and what have about this? To what extent has this question been studied in its entirety? our own opinions, but what does science think about this?

f course this question applies not so much to the Institute of Philosohy as te of Sociological Research. I am not ruling out the participation of the Philosophy in this work, all the more since in our country philosophical gical research are, of course, linked. In any case, the Institute of of the Academy of Sciences, where I work, has not been engaged in this o I cannot say anything more specific about it.

unidentified man] If this question has not yet been studied, although we ll these youth trends have been in existence for more than 5 years, indeed tarting with the hippies or perhaps even much earlier, and were of great in 1968 and 1969 in the West, then it is a very sad fact for you to state this is a very little studied field over here and that we have virtually no ack with young people, particularly with those people who perhaps remain Komsomol's sphere of influence or who only belong to the Komsomol by virtue bership ticket. What role are young people to adopt in everyday life or in g?

Well, this problem was touched upon partially at the roundtable held in sonal problems, an an article was published on it in the fifth and sixth he journal for this year. Have a look; it will be interesting and useful onally. But as yet one must admit that it is not the scientist who are in ere, but representatives of another field of social studies. Juris ilm about young people has taken the screens of the country literally by ink the scientists must catch up here, and catch up pretty quickly.

[Question by unidentified man] As yet this film remains the only one of its kind and it was not even received unambiguously in the Union of Cinematographers, in the other creative unions, or in youth organizations. They say it is not all like that, that you cannot speak of this at all: It is no indicator, no criterion, all in all. Even when literature tries to raise the very same issues -- for example, Yuriy Polyakov and the problems of young people in the army touches upon these -- then it is incomprehensible for people to say problems like that just do not exist. It is all imagination, and we have no need for Polyakov or his short story: 100 Days Before the Order.

[Pilkova] You are wrong to say there is no information. First, there have been publications and the journal SOBESEDNIK. Second, at the Political Education Center of Moscow City Party Committee and the obkom we have the permanently active club, Sobesednik, especially for propagandists in the system of Komsomol political education. Here information is given on all topical issues of youth problems, the youth movement, and specifically about these unofficial groups you mention. You probably know that a special experiment is being conducted now in a number of Moscow rayons on work in the system of komsomol education. There are so-called political battles, political discussions, and so on. We have good propagandists who can really restructure their work with young people from the heart. [passage omitted]

[Kuznetsov] Our discussion has now come to a very constructive moment: One very important and serious aspect of activity, including activity to refine ideological and educational work and the political and economic education of the population. I think it would be proper for both of us and you to try not only to ask the question of implementation of this direction, but also to take a direct role. As for us asking each other questions, why is this not like this, why is it not like that, both sides are actually right. On the other hand, this direction has not been made a main direction, or one of the main ones, by the leading bodies in the political and economic education system; but on the other hand, it also depends on you as to whether it becomes a main direction or remains the main thing only on paper. So I think the outcome will be constructive here if common efforts are made. [passage omitted]

[Question by unidentified man] Tell us, how do our social scientists explain the fact that an increasing number of young people are turning to religion. Is it not happening because they are not finding the answers to their numerous questions in our real world?

[Bagramov] I think certain phenomena go according to fashion. Do you understand? They spread among the young people. I think that these heavy metal fans and so on are a kind of epidemic. Religion has deeper roots, of course, and you cannot write off its spreading to the fashion of the time. But I think a considerable role is also played here by the fact that young people are somehow now seeking forms of self-expression, looking for something new and unusual. Perhaps the bright trappings of these churches and prayer houses and the special music attracts them. This is all an attraction to the unconventional and may to some extent signal an inclination by some young people to what is fashionable. These issues are generally not well developed, and I must say there is some wrangling even among Marxists on this matter, but nevertheless it is all extremely important. Obviously, without this there is no possibility of somehow overcoming those manifestations of the existing psychological inertia and passiveness, of course, in certain strata.

[Kuznetsov] Of course, here we cannot take in the entire rich spectrum of issues and problems on restructuring the public consciousness and shaping a new political and economic way of thinking.

We can only touch upon a few, and as the discussion has demonstrated, epic points of our lives, including the spiritual life of our society. I think today's conversation has not been useless for you or for us. Immense thanks to you all for taking part in our meeting today.

[Announcer] The meeting seemed to be over, but its participants were in no hurry to disperse. As often happens, it is during this closer and confidential meeting that new topics and new issues came up. Our recording was continued, and we decided that it might be of interest to you, too. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified man] So the cooperation we have now is not in principle a forced measure, but a natural path of development of our economy.

[Oyzerman] No. It is a restoration of the natural and normal path.

[Unidentified man] So it is a restoration of the path...

[Oyzerman, interrupting] Yes. Sometimes you must go back to what has been forgotten, to what was undervalued. Evidently, the same kind of clarification will be made regarding Bukharin and so on. Not in the sense that they were right. Lenin took a very strict position, they were virtually all expelled from the party. A resolution was adopted banning factions. It was a certain time. So on this matter you must investigate things a bit. It is not all as unambiguous as you have just been saying, you understand.

[Unidentified man] So he had, perhaps, his own view.

[Unidentified man in uniform] They were comrades in the party. Comrades.

[Oyzerman] Comrades, here you should bear in mind that at that time there was a struggle of ideological tendencies, and not just disagreement.

[Uniformed man] They were comrades in the party.

[Oyzerman] This was a struggle of ideological tendencies, with pretty long roots, you understand. Yes, social, hostorical roots. Incidentally, Trotskiy entered the party only in 1917, as you know. That is the so-called Mezhrayontsy. Before that he was a Menshevik, and so in that sense we are not talking simply about errors, it was a real struggle of ideological tendencies. There have been many such analogies in revolutionary history. Was there not a struggle between the Jacobins and the Girondins, and so on? [passage omitted]

AUTHOR RYBAKOV ON STALIN'S PERSONALITY CULT

LD031857 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ruben Shirinyan writes:

The action of the novel of Soviet writer Anatoliy Rybakov "The Children of Arbat" whose publication has been completed by "DRUZHBA NARODOV" literary magazine takes place in the year 1934.

The novel shows ordinary people from Moscow's street Arbat, Stalin and his associates.

"It was a complex time in our history, a time for enthusiasm and of enthusiasts", the 76-year-old writer told the TASS correspondent. "The children of Arbat were influenced by the October Revolution. They were disinterested, modest people. They could err, they could run to extremes, but they were dedicated to the idea, served society. They did not seek personal advantages. That generation won the battle against fascism".

"In the 30's Stalin succeeded in channelling enthusiasm of the people into creating a powerful industry", Rybakov went on. "At the same time Stalin was encouraging the cult of his own personality, created the atmosphere of lawlessness and reprisals which exacted a great toll. I portrayed him objectively, without bias, as I see him on the basis of facts, his speeches, documents, and, above all, relying on the logic of the development of his character. Stalin's personality reflected all the contradictions of that time".

The question of publishing the novel has been decided for 20 years, the writer recalls. That it was published is the evidence of the change of the moral atmosphere, taking place in our society, the evidence of greater openness.

Anatoliy Rybakov is the author of books for children and youth much read in the USSR. he achieved prominence with the publishing of his book "Heavy Sand" about the Jewish ghetto in a Nazi-occupied Ukrainian city. The book was published in 25 countries. The writer now works on the novel "1953 and Other Years". He was invited to tour the United States this autumn. He will deliver lectures about Russian and Soviet literature in ten universities in the USA.

NOVYY MIR PUBLISHES NEW INFORMATION ON PASTERNAK

LD271747 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- The memoirs literature about the outstanding Soviet poet Boris Pasternak (1890-1960) has been replenished with a recent publication in the literary magazine NOVYY MIR.

It published in its June issue the reminiscences of Nikolay Vilmont (1901-1986), a prominent soviet historian, literary critic and translator. Vilmont met Pasternak in the 1920s and became his friend. He is known as a writer of novels, researcher and an authority on Russian and Soviet literature, as well as Goethe, Schiller and Thomas Mann. He started his memoirs in 1960 after Pasternak's death and continued writing them for more than 15 years. They recreate the image of the poet and the atmosphere in which he worked.

Many works of Boris Pasternak have been published in the USSR. The recently published two volumes brought the number of publications to 50 and the total number of copies to nearly one million. At present the Moscow Khudozhestvennaya Literatura (fiction) publishers are preparing a new selection of the poet's works. His letters are published in periodicals.

NOVYY MIR announced the publication of Pasternak's novel "Doctor Zhivago" starting from January next year. A commission on the poet's literary heritage is at work.

It includes such prominent figures in Soviet culture as academician Dmitriy Likhachev, writers Leonid Leonov, Veniamin Kaverin, poets Andrey Voznesenskiy, Yevgeniy Yevtushenko and actor Mikhail Ulyanov.

The commission took a decision to publish Pasternak's complete works. A museum will be opened at his house in Peredelkino near Moscow. It was decided to hold "Pasternak Recitals" with the participation of prominent figures of Soviet and world culture. In February the Secretariat of the Board of the USSR Writers' Union rescinded the resolution of the presidium of the Writers' Union expelling Boris Pasternak from the Writers' Union. The commission appealed to UNESCO to declare the year 1990 (poet's 100th birth anniversary) the year of Pasternak.

Pasternak Readings in Moscow

PM081237 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Jun 87 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Dedicated to Boris Pasternak"]

[Text] The first Pasternak readings, organized by the USSR Writers Union and the commission on the poet's literary heritage, were held at the A.M. Gorkiy Literary Institute auditoriums 30-31 May.

An introductory speech was read by A. Voznesenskiy. V. Kaverin, Tamara Ivanova, L. Chukovskaya, D. Samoylov, L. Ozerov, Ye. Yevtushenko, S. Averintsev, and others spoke of their recollections, read reports and commentaries on the traditions of world culture in Pasternak's work and the poet's diverse ties with Russian and Soviet literature, and analyzed individual works and books, from the poetry anthology "My Sister — Life" to "Doctor Zhivago." The results of the work of different sections were summed up by Vyach. Ivanov, D. Danin, and Z. Papernyy. Ye.B. Pasternak spoke about the forthcoming publications of the poet's works. The participants in the readings unanimously supported the idea of creating a Pasternak Memorial Museum in Peredelkino.

On 30 May, the 27th anniversary of B.L. Pasternak's death, a wreath was laid at his grave on behalf of the USSR Writers Union. A. Voznesenskiy, V. Bokov, D. Danin, G. Margvelashvili, M. Kvlividze, A. Urban, S. Lesnevskiy, and Vl. Novikov spoke of the poet's life and his creative work.

PAPER EXPLAINS EXPULSION OF ARTIST FROM CONGRESS

PM040855 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 87 p 4

[T. Khoroshilova "Rejoinder": "He Couldn't Wait..."]

[Text] The paper received the first calls the very day there was a brief TASS note reporting the end of the Sixth RSFSR Artists Congress. It was even more laconic in reporting that "Leningrad graphic artist Yu.K. Lyukshin was deprived of his delegate's credentials for unseemly conduct and for contravening the democratic procedure for discussing the items on the congress agenda."

Readers phoned in and asked: "What for?"

We put the question to the RSFSR Artists Union. Organizational Secretary A.S. Mikheykin permitted us to use the stenographic record of the 4th day of the congress session. (Here follows a reproduction of the stenographic record with some additions, since I was also present in the hall).

The congress sessions were uneven: They were soporific and then stormy, there were ovations and then noises demanding that an unsatisfactory speaker leave the platform.

...Lyukshin jumped straight onto the stage and sat down... in the presidium, to wait for the speaker to finish. There was a peal of laughter in the hall, whereupon the chairman for the day, A. Zykov, said: "Comrade name unknown, I have not given you the floor... You will be given the opportunity to speak..." There was a retort from the audience: "Let him leave the presidium because he is not a member of the presidium"

"Please, dear comrade," the chairman spoke to Lyukshin again, "allow the congress to get on with its work. You will be given an opportunity to speak. Kindly leave the presidium." (Lyukshin stayed put). "This little anomaly shows," the chairman said, "how difficult restructuring is going to be for us. Now, shall we give this impatient person leave to speak..."

So Yuriy Lyukshin got up and approached the microphone: "I have come to an artists congress, but there are no artists here. Where the hell are all the master craftsmen? It's nothing but idle chatter. Where's the action? Where are the real problems? There aren't any!.... There is no proper discussion. It is a challenge to youth! I consider that there has not been a congress!"

There was a rumpus, and Anikushin, a well known Leningrad sculptor, "persuaded" Lyukshin to leave the platform. Anikushin asked the Leningrad delegation to give its view of Lyukshin's conduct as he had mounted the platform "totally drunk." "This is a congress of artists, of supremely cultured people," he said, "but the comrade who has just been here could hardly be described as such, because he /accused/ [slantlines denote boldface as published] us all, saying that it was not a congress, but I don't know what. It has nothing to do with Leningrad, which is a cultured city, or with Moscow or the other cities of the Soviet Union and Russia." A voice from the stalls said: "I propose Lyukshin be deprived of his deputy's credentials!"

There was a vote...

At the writers congress they talked about people being "drunk on democracy." Was that the case with Lyukshin, or was he literally drunk -- we are not going to establish that now. Other artists expressed disagreement with the work of the congress. In democratic conditions anyone can express an opinion. But that does not mean that he does not have an obligation to behave with decorum.

23-25 MAY AGRICULTURAL WORK REPORTED

LD260151 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 23-25 May. GMT times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

23 May

Belgorod Oblast will complete corn sowing today on an area of over 250,000 hectares. (0600)

The machine operators of Udmurtiya are conducting sowing works today on the other half of fields allocated to spring crops. They have to speed up because of the hot summer coming fast and the pace of their work has doubled since the beginning of the sowing season. Even this is not sufficient today with the spring running late. (1100)

The first cutting of feed crops has started in Belorussia. Collective contracting will enable teams to collect the harvest of perennial grass from the whole of area of 2.3 million hectares in the shortest possible period of time. (1100)

24 May

Pavlodar Oblast: Sowing of grain crops is being carried out by all rayons. Wheat, millet, and barley have been distributed on one-fifth of the grain crop fields, i.e., on almost 400,000 hectares. The sowing of pulse and winter grasses is drawing to a close. Cabbages, tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables have already been planted on more than one-third of the area allotted for them. (0000)

Farms in Kurgan Oblast are conducting sowing of spring wheat on the second half of the land alloted to them. (0000)

A new corn hybrid, (Chuyskiy 62-TV), developed by Kirghizian plant breeders for the extreme climatic conditions of the republic's mountainous regions, is now being sown on farms for the first time. It can provide succulent green silage alongside the actual corn crop. Tests have shown that this hybrid can produce a higher yield than the (Krasnodarskiy 5-TV) previously planted in these areas: an average of 122 quintals of corn and 710 quintals of silage per hectare. (1100)

25 May

Farms in Kurgan Oblast complete sowing of spring wheat today. It occupies more than 1 million hectares here. (0000)

Sowing of Beetroot is at an end in the Altay. Beetroot is now cultivated on 50,000 hectares, which is 20,000 hectares more than last year. (1100)

In the Altay high yielding seeds of the strong and hard varieties of wheat have been distributed on 1 million hectares. (1200)

In Moldavia the harvesting of alfalfa and other grasses has started. The majority of feed production teams have gone over to contracting and the check system of accounting. (1200)

CSA REPORTS SPRING GRAIN SOWING PROGRESS

LD032208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] The farms of the country are completing the sowing of spring grain crops. Last week, farmers of the Kazakh Virgin land, West Siberia and Altay Oblasts worked with high productivity. They have completed sowing wheat. In the country as a whole, according to the data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration by 1 June, the spring crops occupied an acreage exceeding 132 million hectares. Ninety-four percent of all alotted land is occupied by grain crops and pulses. [Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 3 June adds: The sowing of corn is continuing: it has already been sown on more than 18 million hectares, including 4.6 million hectares for grain.] The sowing of industrial crops has been completed — at their plantations, treatment, top-dressing and irrigation of the plants is in full swing. Owing to frequent showers, the farms are lagging behind in planting potatoes and sowing vegetables. The rainy weather is not just a nuisance for conducting the work. It enabled the sown and natural grasses to grow amply. The hay harvesting has been organized well in many farms of the Stavropol Kray. It has been decided to procure an 18 to 24 months' reserve of hay there. That experience should be applied in all places.

KOLBIN ASSESSES AGRICULTURE IN TSELINOGRAD

LD092001 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Methods of increasing the yield of fields and livestock units, and procure more grain, meat, milk and other output were the prime matters discussed during the stay by Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, in Tselinograd Oblast on 19-20 May. On the farm fields, he familiarized himself with the progress of the sowing campaign, with the introduction of intensive technologies into the cultivation of wheat and other eared crops, and with the application of the collective contract and financial autonomy. In conversations with machine operators, specialists and leaders of rayons and farms, questions of cultural and everyday services and housing construction were also raised.

The first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee visited the all-union scientific and research institute for grain farming, the Tselinograd-Sel-Mash association, the ceramics combine, and the Tselinograd poultry farming association. New microrayons were inspected in the oblast center, and there were conversations with shoppers and visitors to cultural establishments.

In light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum and of the Kazakhstan CPSU Central Committee Eighth Plenum Gennadiy Vasiliyevich Kolbin stressed in his speech at a meeting with the oblast party-economic aktiv, that it is essential to strengthen the responsibility of everyone for entrusted work, and make maximum use of the available possibilities for the successful conduct of the spring sowing campaign, the procurement of feed, the cultivation of the harvest, and an increse in the productivity and number of livestock. The pace and quality of work in industry and capital construction must be higher, and the ideological and moral, and internationalist education of the working people must be engaged in more effectively and with greater vigor.

Comrade Kolbin was accompanied by Tselinograd obkum first secretary Braun, and (?Taukenov), chairman of the obliskom.